UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/610
4 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit copies of two notes verbales with attachments, dated 21 May 1997, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan to be forwarded to the United States Department of State, on the violation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States of America in the Persian Gulf region (see annexes I and II).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Majid TAKHT-RAVANCHI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

97-21026 (E) 050897 060897

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Annex I

Note verbale dated 21 May 1997 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to quote the attached message received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see appendix). It is respectfully requested that the text be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of their response.

Appendix

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States airplanes created nuisances for Iranian sea-patrolling aircrafts on the following dates and hours:

1. On 8 October 1996, at 0903 hours, US S-3 aircraft number 722 intercepted an Iranian sea-patrolling P3F aircraft, whose position was 26° 50'N and 52° 12'E, for a period of 10 minutes.

2. On 14 February 1997, at 1255 hours, six US aircraft flying at a speed of 450 miles per hour and an altitude of 30,000 feet violated the territorial airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran and left at position 30° 40'N and 47° 40'E.

3. On 14 February 1997, at 1257 hours, two US aircraft flying at a speed of 600 miles per hour and an altitude of 23,000 feet violated the territorial airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran, proceeding as far as 30° 40'N and 48° 20'E.

4. On 20 February 1997, at 0940 hours, a US aircraft flying at a speed of 300 miles per hour and an altitude of about 18,000 feet created a nuisance and intercepted an Iranian National Oil Company Fowker-50 aircraft.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests against such unjustifiable measures by US aircraft and insistently calls for an end to these actions as being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 21 May 1997 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to quote the attached message received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see appendix). It is respectfully requested that the text be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of their response.

Appendix

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 9 March 1997, at 1540 hours, United States warship Holi Burton, number FFG40, at position 29° 01'N and 50° 25'E inside the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, changed its position to 28° 55'N and 50° 25'E, then to 28° 49'N and 50° 39'E and afterwards to 27° 50'N and 51° 09'E. After receiving warnings from the Islamic Republic of Iran's battleship, the US warship left the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the entire time the US warship was violating the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and changed its course several times, it kept its lights off all night, had a helicopter flying over and claimed to be in international waters.

Considering the following actions taken by the US warship:

1. The US warship violated regulations by its sudden entrance into the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which, according to regulations, requires prior permission.

2. Considering the fact that territorial waters are part of a country's territory, the US helicopter flying over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran should have had prior permission. The US helicopter violated this regulation.

3. The US warship demonstrated a spiteful attitude toward the Islamic Republic of Iran's battleship and insisted on remaining in the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the pretext of being in international waters.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests against such unjustifiable violations by US warships and insistently calls for an end to these actions as being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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4 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CAMBODIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement made on 1 August 1997 by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, First Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, at Aix-en-Provence, France (see annex).

I should be deeply grateful to you if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) SISOWATH Sirirath
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

97-21032 (E) 050897 060897

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Annex

Statement made on 1 August 1997 at Aix-en-Provence, France, by the First Prime Minister of Cambodia

In an interview with American journalist Ted Koppel broadcast over the air across the world, on 30 July 1997 on the ABC television network, Second Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen, the leader of a brutal coup d'état against me, suggested cooperation between the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the Royal Thai Armed Forces to try to capture Mr. Pol Pot and to bring him before an international tribunal.

I wish to remark that up to this point Mr. Hun Sen has always maintained that Mr. Pol Pot was already dead. It is interesting to learn that Mr. Hun Sen has had a change of heart and is now eager to see justice being served in the case of Mr. Pol Pot for the crimes against humanity perpetrated by his Khmer Rouge regime. The truth is that Mr. Hun Sen is not interested at all in seeing his old boss brought to trial because in all likelihood Mr. Pol Pot has many secrets that might implicate Mr. Hun Sen himself as well as a former senior commander of Khmer Rouge forces.

Why was Mr. Hun Sen so adamantly opposed to my effort to negotiate peacefully with the current Khmer Rouge leadership a peaceful reintegration of Khmer Rouge forces into the mainstream of Cambodian life as well as the hand-over of Mr. Pol Pot so he could stand trial before an international court of justice? Mr. Hun Sen still has no interest whatsoever in seeing Mr. Pol Pot brought to justice. Political expediency dictates that he made his statement in yet another ploy to win international support for his coup d'état, capitalizing on the repulsion the world has for Mr. Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge.

Finally, I wish to ask Mr. Hun Sen whether, in all honesty, he does really believe that he has sufficient strength to dislodge the Khmer Rouge from their bases in order to capture Mr. Pol Pot? Has he forgotten that, at the height of the occupation of our country, which installed him in power in the first place, some 200,000 well-armed and well-trained foreign troops failed to do so, and does he seriously think that this proposed military campaign could be conducted successfully at a minimum cost? My educated guess is that countless lives would be wasted once again on either side, including the lives of our Thai friends, assuming that the Royal Thai Government would be naive enough to let Mr. Hun Sen convince it to participate in such a bloody and hopeless campaign. Would it not make more sense to appeal to the wisdom of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk who has succeeded in the last six years since the Paris Peace Accord in wooing over into the fold of the nation tens of thousands of the Khmer Rouge members through his patient policy of national reconciliation? Or is it a habit of Mr. Hun Sen to request the assistance of foreign troops to intervene on Cambodian soil every time that we have a problem to resolve? At the same time, Mr. Hun Sen keeps sending conflicting signals to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) about whether to welcome an intervention by that august body in helping resolve our current political crisis, which he himself created. It should not be forgotten that His Majesty's action has significantly reduced the number of

Khmer Rouge from a high of over 30,000 armed combatants at the conclusion of the Paris Peace Accord to its present size.

As the legal and legitimate First Prime Minister of Cambodia, I appeal to all peace-loving countries in the world to intervene in order to impress upon Mr. Hun Sen of the need to resolve the Khmer Rouge issue peacefully.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/51/959
S/1997/612
4 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 1 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 1 August 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-21038 (E) 050897 060897

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ANNEX

Letter dated 1 August 1997 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 22 July 1997 (A/51/948-S/1997/580 and Corr.1) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations in connection with the visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus of His Excellency Mr. Bülent Ecevit, Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, accompanied by a delegation of ministers and other officials. The visit took place at the invitation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, on the occasion of the 20 July Peace and Freedom Day celebrations.

I wish to stress, at the outset, that the relations between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are deeply rooted in a common history, culture and kinship and are based on reciprocal recognition and mutual respect between two independent states. Turkey, as the motherland of Turkish Cypriots, and as one of the guarantors of the 1960 partnership republic, has provided effective security guarantees for the Turkish Cypriot people in the face of the long-standing campaign of the Greek-Greek cypriot camp to realize the union of Cyprus with Greece (enosis). This armed campaign, which had started in the mid-1950s and resurged in 1963, finally culminated in the bloody attempt in 1974 at the final takeover of Cyprus by Greece, through a coup d'état organized by the junta in Athens and its collaborators in Cyprus.

Turkey had to intervene on 20 July 1974 in the face of the coup to realize enosis and in order to protect the Turkish Cypriot people, who had been subjected to a severe campaign of ethnic cleansing in the preceding 11 years, and faced imminent threat of extermination at the hands of the invading Greek army and its proxies in Cyprus during the coup (see Archbishop Makarios' statement openly accusing Greece of invading Cyprus, contained in the verbatim record of the 1780th meeting of the Security Council (see S/PV.1780 of 19 July 1974)). Turkey's timely and legitimate intervention, undertaken in accordance with the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, laid the foundation for a just and durable settlement of the Cyprus question on a bicommunal and bizonal basis.

The Turkish Cypriots have since celebrated the anniversary of this historic turning point in their struggle for survival, freedom and dignity, as Peace and Freedom Day. As an expression of gratitude to Turkey, Turkish officials are invited to attend celebrations to mark this most significant moment in our history. It is clearly the prerogative of the Government to invite whoever it chooses to visit the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, as it is to conclude bilateral agreements and issue joint declarations with Turkey.

Deputy Prime Minister Ecevit's visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with other high-level Turkish officials on the above-mentioned occasion, in the context of the special relations that exist between the two countries, demonstrates Turkey's continuing commitment to the security and well-being of the Turkish Cypriot people. At the same time, Turkey's presence in Northern Cyprus as a guarantor Power is an indispensable element for a peaceful solution,

evidenced by the fact that the Turkish peace forces have preserved peace and stability in the island during the past 23 years. The Greek Cypriot side's protestations over the visit, therefore, are totally unwarranted and emanate from its unfounded claim to be the sole sovereign authority over the whole island and the desire to totally isolate the Turkish Cypriot people, which is the real provocation and an impediment to a peaceful solution.

As regards the baseless charges concerning "airspace violations", I should like to recall that previous similar allegations were rejected in toto in our successive communications addressed to you, most recently in the letter dated 2 July 1997 (A/51/939-S/1997/526). Since the present Greek Cypriot allegations are no different from or more credible than those previously made, they do not merit a detailed reply. I wish to reiterate briefly, however, that flights within the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the usurper Greek Cypriot regime in the south has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The same principle applies also in the case of visits to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus by vessels belonging to the Turkish navy.

It is ironic that the Greek Cypriot administration, which criticizes visits by Turkish officials to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, frequently hosts officials from Greece. A case in point is the recent visit to southern Cyprus of Mr. Panayiotis Sgurides, the Deputy Speaker of the Greek Parliament, who stated the following during his visit:

> "After the year 2000 Cyprus will become the EU's 16th member. The threats made by Ecevit and the negative stance of Kinkel and Holbrooke are aimed at dissuading us from the pursuit of our strategic options. When the time comes for Estonia, Slovenia, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to become EU members, our veto will carry the same weight as that of Germany. Then we will see whether Kinkel will be ready to forego the membership of Poland in order to block the full membership of Cyprus" (Greek Cypriot Press of 27 July 1997).

This statement by Mr. Sgurides is indicative of the fact that Greece and the Greek Cypriot side have been making contingency plans for "blackmail diplomacy" rather than concentrating their efforts on the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus issue. Evidently, the decision by the Greek Cypriot side and Greece to press on with the unilateral and illegal bid to secure full European Union membership for southern Cyprus in the name of "Cyprus" cannot be compatible with the search for a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus issue on a bicommunal and bizonal basis.

The Turkish Cypriot side has already made its position amply clear in respect of the Greek Cypriot drive towards unilateral European Union membership, and the envisaged commencement of accession negotiations with the Greek Cypriot administration, in contravention of the 1960 treaties on Cyprus. I will, therefore, refrain from elaborating on the legal and political difficulties associated with the issue of European Union membership, and the long-standing Greek Cypriot ambition to convert the island into a Greek colony. It will suffice to recall that in the joint statement issued on 20 July 1997, Turkey and

the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have outlined the steps that will be taken in the face of the increasingly hostile and intransigent attitude of the Greek Cypriot side, with a view to facilitating a settlement on the island that would provide for the continuation of peace and guarantees, maintain the balance in relation to Cyprus between Turkey and Greece, acknowledge the equality and sovereignty of the two sides in Cyprus and prevent the hegemony of one side over the other.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Security Council

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S/1997/613
5 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Central African Republic, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Kenya: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Concerned by the grave crisis facing the Central African Republic,

Taking note with appreciation of the signing of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, Appendixes III-VI) of 25 January 1997 and the creation of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB),

Concerned by the fact that, in the Central African Republic, former mutineers, members of militias and other persons continue to bear arms in contravention of the Bangui Agreements,

Taking note of the letter dated 4 July 1997 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1997/561, annex),

Taking note also of the letter dated 7 July 1997 to the Secretary-General from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/543),

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. Welcomes the efforts of the Member States which participate in MISAB and of those Member States which support them;

2. Approves the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective to facilitate the return to peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the Bangui Agreements in the Central African Republic as stipulated in the mandate of MISAB (S/1997/561, Appendix I), including through the supervision of the surrendering of arms of former mutineers, militias and all other persons unlawfully bearing arms;

3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing

logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

4. Decides that the authorization referred to in paragraph 3 above will be limited to an initial period of three months from the adoption of this resolution, at which time the Council will assess the situation on the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 6 below;

5. Stresses that the expenses and logistical support for the force will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of MISAB;

6. Requests the Member States participating in MISAB to provide periodic reports at least every two weeks through the Secretary-General, the first report to be made within 14 days after the adoption of this resolution;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/614
5 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 12 August 1997, the mandate of the multinational protection force in Albania, authorized by the Security Council in resolutions 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997 and 1114 (1997) of 19 June 1997, will come to an end.

Italy, in its capacity as leader of the multinational protection force, will present the final report on the eve of the termination of the operation.

In this connection, we believe that it would be appropriate for the Security Council to conduct a thorough discussion of the results of the multinational protection force's activity in the framework of the international community's efforts to stabilize the country.

Therefore, I have the honour to request that an open meeting of the Security Council be held upon the expiration of the mandate of the multinational protection force.

(Signed) Paolo CASARDI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-21122 (E) 050897 060897

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/51/960
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5 August 1997
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 33
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 4 August 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning Israel's attacks on southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa and the arbitrary practices against the civilian inhabitants in which it engages on a daily basis, I have the honour to notify you of the series of such incidents that took place in July 1997.

1 July 1997

At 1930 hours outlying areas of Aytit and Zibqin came under Israeli artillery fire.

2 July 1997

At 1310 hours outlying areas of Kafr Tibnit in Nabatiyah district came under heavy artillery fire from Israeli positions in the border strip. Israeli helicopters also carried out overflights and strafed woodlands in outlying areas of the village. The shelling caused damage to several houses.

At 2100 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju', Jba' and Ayn Bu Siwar and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire.

3 July 1997

At 0045 hours outlying areas of Kafr Rumman and Nabatiyah al-Fawqa came under Israeli artillery fire and bursts of small-arms fire. The shelling extended to outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar and to the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills before stopping at 0630 hours.

At 0630 hours outlying areas of Haddatha, Haris, Tibnin, Bra'shit, Shaqra and Majdal Silm came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 0730 hours outlying areas of Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm in Tyre district came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 2015 hours an Israeli helicopter flying over the sea off Na'imah fired a rocket at the Na'imah hills, killing one man and wounding four others.

5 July 1997

At 1200 hours outlying areas of Qilya in Western Bekaa district received bursts of heavy-weapons fire from Israeli positions on the Ahmadiyah hill, and a fire broke out in a plantation. The shooting stopped at 1230 hours.

6 July 1997

At 0845 hours Hima Arnun, outlying areas of Jarju', Arabsalim and Ayn Bu Siwar and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire. It was extended to the villages of Ayn Bu Siwar and Jarju' themselves, and two residents were injured.

Between 1130 and 1205 hours Israeli warplanes carried out three raids on the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills. The bombardment and the overflights stopped at 1500 hours. One resident was wounded in the artillery bombardment.

At 1500 hours the security situation in the Jabal al-Rayhan area of Jazzin district grew tense as clashes took place between men of the Lebanese national resistance and Israeli and Lahad militia forces in which all types of weapons were used.

At 2130 hours Kafr Tibnit came under Israeli artillery fire and two residents were wounded. The shelling also extended to outlying areas of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, Habbush, Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Jba', to the vicinity of the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks and to the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills.

7 July 1997

At 0600 hours Kafr Tibnit came under Israeli artillery fire, and six residents were injured and a number of houses were badly damaged.

At 1200 hours outlying areas of Jba' came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 2230 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire.

8 July 1997

At 2015 hours outlying areas of Jba', Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar, the Luwayzah hills and areas along the Litani River came under Israeli artillery fire.

9 July 1997

At 2330 hours outlying areas of Majdal Silm, Sawwanah, Khirbat Silm, Tulin and Qabrikha came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 2345 hours outlying areas of Jibal al-Butm and Zibqin in Tyre district came under Israeli artillery fire.

10 July 1997

At 1200 hours an artillery shell fell in the eastern part of the Kafr Falus area.

At 1245 hours outlying areas of Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha, Haris, Tibnin, Kafra and Yatar came under Israeli artillery fire.

At around 2000 hours two artillery shells fell in outlying areas of Kafr Falus.

11 July 1997

At 0900 hours outlying areas of Kafr Falus came under Israeli artillery fire. It stopped at 1700 hours.

At 2100 hours outlying areas of Haddatha, Tibnin, Kafra, Yatar, Shaqra, Bra'shit, Majdal Silm, Qabrikha and Tulin came under Israeli artillery fire.

12 July 1997

At 2100 hours outlying areas of Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha, Bra'shit, Tibnin, Shaqra and Haris came under artillery fire from Israeli and Lahad militia positions.

14 July 1997

At 1740 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Ayn Qana, Humin al-Fawqa, Jba' and Kafr Fila came under Israeli artillery fire. It stopped at 2030 hours. Israeli warplanes also attacked outlying areas of Kafr Fila, firing air-to-surface missiles.

At 1800 hours rockets fired by Israeli forces fell in outlying areas of Kafr Hattay and Kafr Milki in Sidon district.

15 July 1997

At 0530 hours outlying areas of Zibqin, Siddiqin and Jibal al-Butm in Tyre district came under intermittent artillery fire from Israeli positions in the border strip. The shelling stopped at 0700 hours.

At 1730 hours outlying areas of Jba', Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar came under Israeli artillery fire.

17 July 1997

From 1330 hours there were clashes, in which all types of weapons were used, between Lahad elements and the national resistance at the Kafr Hunah-Marj Uyun crossing in the Jabal al-Rayhan area. The crossing was closed as a result, and the clashes continued until 1500 hours.

21 July 1997

At 1315 hours the outskirts of Zibqin in Tyre district came under Israeli artillery fire. The shelling stopped at 1920 hours.

At 1845 hours artillery shells fired by Israeli forces in the border strip fell in outlying areas of Jibal al-Butm in Tyre district. The shelling stopped at 1900 hours.

22 July 1997

At 2245 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and the nearby camps.

23 July 1997

At 0730 hours outlying areas of Tibnin, Haddatha, Ayta al-Jabal and Bra'shit came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1030 hours three artillery shells fell in outlying areas of Kafr Falus in Jazzin district.

At 1400 hours Israeli helicopters overflew Kafr Tibnin, Nabatiyah al-Fawqa and the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks, using heavy machine-guns to strafe the area.

At 1945 hours artillery shells fired from Lahad militia positions fell in outlying areas of Jun in Shuf district.

At 2015 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Jba' came under Israeli artillery fire.

24 July 1997

At 0830 hours outlying areas of Jba' and Ayn Bu Siwar came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1530 hours outlying areas of Bra'shit, Shaqra, Safad al-Battikh and Majdal Silm came under Israeli artillery fire.

25 July 1997

At 1800 hours outlying areas of Jba' and Ayn Bu Siwar and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire.

26 July 1997

At 0900 hours outlying areas of Suhmur in Western Bekaa district came under Israeli artillery fire. One woman was wounded.

At 0945 hours the vicinity of Ayn al-Tinah and Maydun, the Jabbur pool and Abu Rashid hill came under Israeli artillery fire. It stopped at 1200 hours.

27 July 1997

At 1700 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Jba' came under Israeli artillery fire accompanied by overflights of the area by Israeli warplanes. The shelling stopped at 1745 hours.

At 1930 hours Bra'shit and outlying areas of Tibnin, Shaqra, Ayta al-Jabal and Safad al-Battikh came under Israeli artillery fire.

28 July 1997

At 0645 hours outlying areas of Kafr Rumman and Habbush came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 0700 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim and areas along the Zahrani River came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1400 hours outlying areas of Jarju', Jba', Ayn Bu Siwar, Arabsalim, Ayn Qana and Humin al-Fawqa and the Jabal Safi hills in the Iqlim al-Tuffah area came under Israeli artillery fire. At the same time Israeli warplanes carried out overflights in the area.

At 1405 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and the nearby camps at high altitude.

At 1520 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and the nearby camps at low altitude.

At 1700 hours Kafr Milki in Sidon district came under Israeli artillery fire. Serious damage was done to two houses, to a water cistern and to the electricity grid.

29 July 1997

At 1440 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas.

30 July 1997

At 0730 hours two artillery shells fired from Lahad militia positions fell in Jun in Shuf district.

31 July 1997

At 0800 hours outlying areas of Haddatha, Ayta al-Jabal, Haris, Tibnin, Shaqra and Bra'shit came under artillery fire from Israeli and Lahad militia positions in the occupied border strip.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation and these fresh attacks and arbitrary practices inflicted on the Lebanese population, which have left a number of casualties and have caused further serious damage to property.

Like previous attacks, this new series is in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and constitutes a breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hicham HAMDAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/1997/616
5 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16 to 31 July 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with this country with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-21140 (E) 060897 060897

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Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused, 16-31 July 1997

1. In the northern region 76 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following cities and towns: Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho, Aqrah, Mosul North, Badush, Ayn Sifni, Koysanjaq and Shaykhan.

2. In the southern region 584 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Basrah, Maymunah, Chabaish, Artawi, Kut, Rifa'i, Hayy, Busayyah, Qal'at Sa..h, Bathah, Shinafiyah, Qurnah, Lasaf, Rumaythah, Jabal Sanam, Safwan, Hamzah, Makarr al-Na'am, Khidr and Habbariyah.

3. On 11 occasions United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated the Republic of Iraq's airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwait.

4. At 1100 hours on 16 July 1997 United States aircraft dropped heat flares on wheat and barley fields in the Dawblah area of Diyala Governorate, setting fire to two plantations owned by the farmers Raja Hasan Ali and Ali Abbas Khalaf.

5. At 1400 hours on 26 July 1997 United States aircraft dropped a heat flare that fell on the home of the citizen Subayh Jabbar in Hayy al-Husayn in Basrah Governorate.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/617
6 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I would like to refer to my announcement to the Security Council on 8 July 1997 that I intended to appoint an investigative team in order to investigate alleged grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo committed since 1 March 1993, and to the briefing the Council received on the subject on 30 July.

I am now pleased to inform you, and through you the members of the Council, that I have decided to appoint Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega (Togo) and Mr. Andrew R. Chigovera (Zimbabwe) to be respectively the Chairman and a member of the investigative team. I intend to appoint a third member within the next few days.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

97-21216 (E) 060897 070897

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/618
6 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 1997 (S/1997/617) concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega (Togo) and Mr. Andrew R. Chigovera (Zimbabwe) to be respectively the Chairman and a member of the investigative team to investigate alleged grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo committed since 1 March 1993 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter.

(Signed) John WESTON
President of the Security Council

97-21222 (E) 060897

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/619
6 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH).

Following the customary consultations, it is my intention to appoint Brigadier-General J. J. Gagnon (Canada) as Commander of the military element of UNTMIH.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

97-21233 (E) 060897

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/620
6 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 1997 (S/1997/619) concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier-General J. J. Gagnon (Canada) as Commander of the military element of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) John WESTON
President of the Security Council

97-21239 (E) 060897

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/621
6 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH).

Having completed the customary consultations, I propose that the military component of the Mission consist of personnel from Canada and Pakistan.

I also propose that the following States contribute the police component: Benin, Canada, France, India, Mali, Togo and United States of America.

All the above-mentioned States have stated that they are prepared to make the necessary personnel available to the Mission.

I should be grateful if you would bring these matters to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

97-21245 (E) 060897

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/622
6 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 1997 (S/1997/621) concerning the composition of the military and police components of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposals mentioned therein.

(Signed) John WESTON
President of the Security Council

97-21251 (E) 060897

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/623
7 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER FOR THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to send you a copy of the statement by the Council of the League of Arab States, adopted at its extraordinary session on 5 August 1997 at the headquarters of the Arab League in Cairo, concerning the aggressive and abusive decisions taken by the Israeli Government against the Palestinian people.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hussein HASSOUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Observer for the
League of Arab States

Annex

Statement adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on 5 August 1997 concerning the aggressive and abusive decisions taken by the Israeli Government against the Palestinian people

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Meeting in extraordinary session at the level of Permanent Representatives at the request of the State of Palestine, in order to adopt a unified inter-Arab position in the face of the aggressive and abusive decisions taken by the Government of Israel against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the resolutions and communiqués adopted by the Arab Summit Conferences, in particular the Final Communiqué of the Cairo Summit Conference, adopted on 23 June 1996, and also the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem,

Having discussed the grave developments being faced by the Palestinian people, bearing in mind the contents of the letter sent by Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, and also the statement by the Palestinian political leadership concerning the policy of collective punishment adopted by the Israeli Government whereby a blockade has been imposed on towns and villages, international crossing points to Egypt and Jordan have been closed, and the movement of workers and goods between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is being prevented, and the declared intention of the Israeli forces to operate in the area of the Palestinian Authority and to mobilize tanks, troops and rocket launchers in confrontation with Palestinian towns,

Affirms that this explosive situation and the acts of violence that are occurring in the region, of whose consequences it has persistently warned, is a result of the halting of the peace process stemming from Israel's actions and its failure to abide by signed agreements, and that it is a direct product of the following factors:

1. The continuation of the expansionist policy of the Israeli Government in building colonialist settlements, particularly in the Holy City of Jerusalem, seizing land, changing the demographic and geographical situation, violating all the resolutions and principles on which the peace process is founded, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and the agreements signed by the Israeli Government with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

2. Action by the Israeli Government to impede and bring to a halt the various tracks within the peace process, and the consequential tension in the region;

3. The atmosphere of heightened tension resulting from incidents in which the colonialist settlers profaned moral and human values and desecrated Islamic and Christian religious beliefs and symbols, thereby inflaming religious feelings and bringing Arab, Islamic and Christian public opinion to fever pitch;

Holds Israel, therefore, fully responsible for poisoning the atmosphere and for the upsurge of violence, strongly condemns the Israeli decisions and actions which are incompatible with all the principles and resolutions on which the peace process was founded, and which offend against all international laws, particularly those relating to human rights, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and considers those decisions and actions as tantamount to a declaration of war on the Palestinian people, and on its political leadership, and demands that they be reversed immediately;

Considers that the way to ensure the return of security to the region, and to break out of the state of deadlock and tension, is to expedite the resumption of all tracks within the peace process, to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace through the total withdrawal of Israel from the Arab lands that it occupied in 1967, and subsequently, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978);

Commends the stand adopted by the Members of the United Nations which voted for the two draft resolutions at the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly and requests the two co-sponsors of the peace process, the States of the European Union, the permanent members of the Security Council, Japan, the States of the non-aligned group and other States involved, the United Nations and international organizations and institutions to take urgent action with a view to lifting the blockade that has been imposed on the Palestinian people, which has become a grave threat to the lives of Palestinian citizens, and also to take action to bring about a resumption of the process of negotiation on all tracks so as to build on what has been achieved in that connection, and to give an impetus to the peace process so as to enable the region to avoid further violence, bloodshed, the worsening of hostility and loss of confidence, a result that will come about only if the process of colonialist settlement is brought to an end in all the Arab lands, particularly the Holy City of Jerusalem, and if the Israeli Government scrupulously implements the agreements it has reached with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

Categorically rejects the Israeli allegations to the effect that it is the Palestine National Authority that is responsible for acts of violence which were instigated by the obduracy of the Israeli Government and by its failure to honour the binding agreements which it had signed, while the Palestine National Authority respects its own obligations;

Reaffirms that the resumption of negotiations on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks, from the point at which the previous negotiations with the Israeli side stopped, will have a positive impact on the peace process as a whole;

Reaffirms its support and backing for the Palestinian people and for its leadership in confronting all these challenges, and calls on the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to expedite action at all levels, both regional and international, to lift the blockade on the Palestinian people;

Regards the present session as remaining open for the purpose of monitoring the grave developments that are taking place.